

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, to wit, "5 grains Sodium Salicylate," when, in truth and in fact, it contained a much less amount of said ingredient. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Sodium Salicylate 5 grains," borne on the label, was false and misleading, because it conveyed the impression that the product contained 5 grains sodium salicylate, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained a much less amount of said ingredient.

On October 21, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs of \$12.95.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1914.

3020. Adulteration and misbranding of mace. U. S. v. C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 4949. I. S. No. 36721-e.)

On March 13, 1913, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 10, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of mace which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Murdock's One oz. Pure Tropical Mace C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co. Kansas City. Prepared Mustard, Opt Baking Powder, Laundry Bluening, Coffees, etc."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Nonvolatile ether extract (per cent).....	27.86
Ash (per cent).....	1.77
Ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid (per cent).....	0.06
Crude fiber (per cent).....	3.58
Hefelmann's test for Bombay mace: Positive.	
Waage's test for Bombay mace: Positive.	

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, Bombay mace, had been substituted in whole or in part for real mace. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the packages containing the product bore the statement on the label, "Pure Tropical Mace," which said statement was false and misleading, because it deceived the purchaser and the public generally into the belief that the product was composed entirely of a spice mace, when, as a matter of fact, it was composed in part of Bombay mace, an article having very little spice value. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that each of the packages was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, it being stated on the labels that the product was pure tropical mace, which said statement misled and deceived the purchaser into the belief that the product was composed entirely of a spice mace, whereas it was composed in part of Bombay mace, a product having very little spice value.

On August 20, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1914.

3021. Misbranding of sardines. U. S. v. 38 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered sold. (F. & D. No. 4971. S. No. 1643.)

On January 10, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 38 cases of